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Spearhead

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THE OLYMPICS
WHY BRITAIN
DOESN'T PRODUCE
ENOUGH CHAMPIONS

(See page 3)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Risking the wrath of the mighty

Last month we dwelt at some length on Mrs. Thatcher's purported opposition to the concept of European super-government and we stated the opinion that there could be no logic in such opposition on the part of someone who had endorsed all the previous moves towards European integration involved in the harmonisation of economic policies, the dismantling of trade barriers and the imposition of common laws between European states. If European political integration is wrong — which we certainly believe it is — then all these other developments serving to integrate the European nations have been equally wrong. Yet Mrs. Thatcher, far from opposing these, has been among their foremost champions. We might also have mentioned the Prime Minister's eager support of the Channel Tunnel project, which makes not the slightest economic sense but is, like the Concorde airliner before it, being allocated enormous funds solely in order that might serve as a political symbol of the 'oneness' of the European continent. At the end of our commentary we questioned the sincerity of Mrs. Thatcher's opposition to a centralised European state, and hinted at the likelihood that her present public stance on the matter is prompted more by consider-

ations of short-term political tactics than by anything else.

This remains our view, but there is another angle to the matter which certainly deserves consideration. This is that the Prime Minister, whatever the reasons for her present attitude on full European integration, may well have committed what is, for her, a serious political error in the public posture she has adopted. Ivor Benson, writing in his highly informative bulletin *Behind the News* (August issue) stated:-

"...does Mrs. Thatcher know what she takes on when she says 'No' to a European monetary system? Does she know that she is offering to obstruct a world-revolutionary juggernaut which has been advancing irresistibly for the greater part of this century?...it would be hard to exaggerate the magnitude of the forces that can be marshalled against a Britain unwilling to toe the prescribed line. Another negative consideration is Britain's very obvious lack of fighting form for such an encounter...Having herself permitted Britain to be drawn so far along the internationalist route, will Mrs. Thatcher be able to muster the forces to prevent her country from being pushed just a little further into a 'United States of Europe'?"

Margaret Thatcher has for the entire length of her time in public office been a more than faithful and loyal servant of the internationalist-liberal 'establishment' in this country, and that establishment — the true government of the nation behind the flimsy facade of party politics and parliament — has shown its gratitude to Mrs. Thatcher in the way of the highest political rank in the land and a more favourable press than perhaps any premier has received since Mr. Churchill in the last war. But could it be that Maggie has now, after all this time, misunderstood what is required of her by the masters who all along have eased her way to office and then sustained her in that office by their regular and glowing accolades? If so, it might well be that the era of Mrs. Thatcher's almost effortless dominance over British politics will before long come to an end, her controllers deciding that she has outlived her usefulness to them and casting her on the scrapheap.



THATCHER IN EUROPE
The Premier visits a shop in Madrid

Already one detects in the formerly loyal Thatcherite press some cooling off of previous enthusiasm for the Prime Minister. Time will tell whether this marks the beginning of the end of the great love affair between Fleet Street and its one-time darling. As Mr. Benson has indicated, the Premier has offended some mightily powerful people. Other political leaders have not survived such a transgression. Will she be different?

Building up the Doctor

If, as is possible, Mrs. Thatcher has blotted her copybook to the extent of booking her passage to the wilderness of British politics, the forces that control those politics will be faced with a dilemma. If not Maggie, who? Surveying the personalities and records of alternative contenders for the present Prime Minister's role as chief executor of the will of the moneyed *elite* that rules Britain, one is immediately struck by the paucity of talent available. The Labour Party is obviously led by political midgets, as is the newly formed SLD. And as for the remaining members of the Tory hierarchy one is struck by President Reagan's quip that Mrs. Thatcher was "the best man that Britain (meaning her government) has got." Who then might present a credible public figure able to keep the boat of Westminster politics from sinking, and, perhaps, a new form of politics from appealing to great numbers of British people?

It is clear that many media commentators believe that Dr. David Owen is the only person who can fill this bill. Hence, despite his heading a tiny party with only minimal representation in parliament, Dr. Owen's wildly exaggerated build-up by the media in recent weeks. Typical of this was a eulogy by Paul Johnson in *The Daily Mail* in which the Doctor was described in the title as "The giant in waiting." Said the author after speaking of Mrs. Thatcher's public reputation:-

"David Owen is the only other political figure who bears comparison with her in this vital respect. That is why there is still a place for him in our political life."

In fact, a study of Dr. Owen's political speeches, and writings, as well of his record when in office under the last Labour Government, reveals him to be a man of thoroughly shallow and second-rate political mind whose horizons do not fit him to occupy any loftier position than mayor of a medium-sized provincial city. His sole qualification for high public office, apart from a 'telegenic' appearance, is the fact that in his outlook and actions he has demonstrated himself to be a thorough-

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going servant of the internationalist moneyed establishment and a probably reliable agent of its policies.

It is therefore more than remotely possible that in the coming year or two there will be a concerted effort by the mass media to 'build up' Dr. Owen's public image in this country far beyond what is justified by his actual political party strength. Whether this will be for the purpose of boosting the electoral support of his presently puny SDP or, failing that, of clearing the path for his entry into the Tory Party remains yet to be seen.

Clenched fist from Sir Geoffrey

Just how seriously we should take the present charade of 'left-wing/right-wing' politics, and the supposition that Britain today has a 'right-wing' government, was demonstrated amply on the occasion of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's recent visit to Mozambique, a country run by a corrupt and tyrannical marxist regime and a loyal ally of the Soviet Union in Africa. When the political complexion of Mozambique is borne in mind, it will come as a surprise to many that Britain currently has a considerable number of military advisers in that country, helping to train its armed forces, and that we are giving it a regular subsidy of £30 million a year. When such professionally skilled servicemen can be spared from our own armed forces for this purpose, one wonders for what object we are maintaining expensive armed services in supposed defence of the 'free world' against the threatened encroachments of international communism.

But this is to digress. Such are the times we live in that Sir Geoffrey, who we must remember is the senior representative of Her Majesty's Government overseas, was given the enviable treat, when in Mozambique, of being entertained by an exhibition of African tribal dancing when the impulse took him to join the dancers and partake in their various gyrations, grabbing hold of a very large black lady as a partner.

But this was not all. Shortly afterwards, when visiting the town of Magde and appearing before a large local crowd, the Foreign Secretary raised his arm in a clenched-fist salute and shouted: "The struggle continues! Long live the friendship of the peoples of Mozambique and Great Britain!" Sir Geoffrey then pledged another £30 million of aid and said: "We will help you achieve peace and prosperity." As he spoke, whirring above him and containing security troops were helicopters supplied to the Mozambique forces by — yes, Soviet Russia, while nearby on the ground were armoured vehicles carrying British-trained soldiers, their green berets, camouflage suits and combat boots supplied by Britain and their AK rifles by the Russians. Said the *Daily Mail*, "it demonstrated the paradox of the 13-year civil war in which a marxist government has been supported by Russia and Britain against South African-backed rebels."

While all this has been happening, Britain's Conservative political leaders and Tory press have been continuing to lecture us solemnly on the fact that we are supposed to be engaged in a global power struggle with

the Soviet system and that we must be ever vigilant against the contingency of a Soviet armed attack on the West — this vigil justifying, among other things, the occupation of British soil by American armed forces and the placing of our own armed forces under American command.

The world we live in would indeed seem, to use the terminology of *Alice in Wonderland*, to be getting "curiouser and curiouser." The *Daily Mail* speaks of a paradox. Well so it must indeed seem — to those people who persist in believing the current orthodoxies of news and opinion. But such people would surely be stupid in the extreme to go on persevering in such beliefs — in the face of evidence such as that supplied by the current Foreign Secretary's mouthings and antics in Mozambique.

More foreign cars

Figures for new car registrations for this year have recently been released, and these show that imported models have captured over 60 per-cent of the British market.

Such a figure is utterly appalling, and indeed makes a nonsense of the Government's claim that we are seeing a resurgence of British industry. Motor manufacturing is a key point in Britain's industrial structure, but other industries show the same trends. We import today a third of our clothes, half of our shoes, two-thirds of our children's toys, a third of our carpets, more than half of our bicycles and commercial vehicles and two-thirds of domestic electronic goods. So much for Mrs. Thatcher's industrial 'boom'!

Blame for all this lies first and foremost with government for allowing such an influx; but, notwithstanding this, we would not suffer the trade deficit we do if British buyers displayed more nationalistic attitudes, as do their counterparts in Japan. To a great many it seems today to be 'chic' to own a foreign motor car. Far too many people are eager to justify their foreign purchases by echoing a well-worn legend that the products being turned out by British factories are 'rubbish'. In fact that legend is in no small part out of date, though not entirely so. Quality British products can be obtained in all categories of motor car by those prepared to go out and look for them. This editor has owned some twenty-odd motor vehicles since 1959 and has never once bought an imported model. Readers of this magazine are encouraged to adopt the same policy. We preach 'buying British' and we should, wherever possible, practise what we preach.

Also-rans again

Every four years there comes an Olympic Games and every four years we are obliged to say the same thing. British sport demonstrates, once again, our national lack of physical well-being and will-to-win.

At the time of going to press, the Olympics are not yet over but the trend is clearly visible. We have had one or two gold medallists, and all credit to them. We have not done too badly among the silvers and the bronzes, but silver and bronze medallists are not winners. We have rejoiced over the victories of the likes of swimmer Adrian Moorhouse — but rather to the extent suggestive of national self-congrat-

ulation. But when the winners' tables are examined we can see that East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania — whose combined populations are less than our own — have all individually won more medals than Britain. West Germany, whose population, give or take a million or two, is about the same as ours, persistently beats us. Soviet Russia, with about five times our population, has won medals in Korea considerably in excess of that ratio. So what reason is there to wave the flag?

The truth is that we wave the flag for the few winners we do have because as a nation we have become content with second or third best. We have no doubt that, individually, our athletes possess the desire to win as strongly as any others. The trouble is that they are not backed up by a state and a nation infused with that desire. National prestige arising from victory does not seem to matter to us because, in the great majority, our people have lost their national pride. Convinced and contented that Britain is a third-rate nation in nearly everything, they do not expect us to be anything more than that on the sports field.

We are also a flabby and unfit nation, as anyone can see who cares to observe the people congregating in any city street. Our diet is terrible. We shirk vigorous exercise. Many of our youth are hooked on booze and drugs. It means, therefore, that our international athletes are not drawn from a pool representing the whole population but from a much smaller pool representing that minority portion of the population that cares about its physical condition and takes steps to be fit.

Will any of this change before the next Olympics? No, it will not — because our national leaders do not care about such things. We are a *laissez-faire* society; it is left to every individual to go to seed if he wants. The health and strength of the population considered as a corporate entity is of little political concern. The next Games will come, and we will win a few silvers and bronzes and just the odd gold — and everyone will say: well done! The usual excuses will be trotted out that our sportsmen and -women were competing against state-sponsored athletes sent there by governments to whom winning is everything. Well, winning is in fact **nearly** everything in modern Olympics — the one rider being that it should be within the rules. Britain will almost certainly not come to terms with this reality unless there is a wholesale change of national outlook, occasioned by a radical change in the type of national leadership governing our affairs. Until that day comes, we will be treating bronze medallists as national heroes, as befits the mood of a nation that has forgotten that it once was great.

TV violence a red herring?

Prince Charles, so it is reported, has joined in the clamour against the large output of violence screened by our television networks. This follows the appointment of Sir William Rees-Mogg to head a team of enquiry into the matter — always an act which signifies the intention of the powers-that-be to **look** as if they are doing something while in fact they are doing nothing.

We share this concern over the glamour-

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JEWISH POWER AT ITS ZENITH IN AMERICA

A frank admission by EDWIN BLACK

The following article was first printed in the New Jersey Jewish News on August 8th 1987. The author, Edwin Black, is one of the top Jewish writers in the United States. The article will tell readers of this magazine little that they do not already know, but as information for the uninitiated it is a revelation. The article is amazing for the frankness and openness with which it deals with the issue of Jewish hegemony over American life, and no doubt this is because it was written for a publication normally read almost exclusively by Jews — it is extremely doubtful whether any large mass circulation paper would ever have allowed such an article to be printed. Those who may feel that Spearhead exaggerates in its estimate of Jewish influence over political affairs should read this astonishing confession from one of the Jews themselves. For the bringing of this article to our attention we are indebted to The Thunderbolt newspaper, edited by Dr. Edward R. Fields and obtainable from PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

Following afterwards is an article by our own editor commenting upon it and examining some of its implications.

JEWISH POWER in America is evolving into something American Jewry can rightfully be proud of. The power we have today is not one wielded by banking houses, high level confidants or *shtadlanim*, as it was in prior decades and centuries. Our power today is based on our active participation in American Government — the quintessential empowerment democracy promises to all its peoples.

HOLDING TAFT TO HIS WORD

For decades, the term 'Jewish Power' has been hateful to the community. Boycotts and favoured commercial treatment were the traditional methods of last recourse Jewish self-defence. Disenfranchised Jews possessed no clout and relied upon the well-connected and monied among them for protection. When moral appeals failed, the only forces they could wield were the ones available to them as law-abiding citizens — commerce. The price for such self-defence, however, was the perennial accusation that Jewish economic weapons were not merely a recourse for survival, but also a strategy for world domination.

The arguable birth of democratic Jewish power in America was during a February 1911 White House luncheon for an American Jewish Committee delegation led by banker

Jacob Schiff. As a Presidential candidate, William Taft had issued a promise to abrogate the US-Russian commercial treaty, the basis for all friendly relations between the two countries. But Taft refused to honour his pledge once elected.

During the luncheon, Schiff demanded to know when the stalling would end. After Taft rendered his final refusal, Schiff warned: "We had hoped you would see that justice be done us. You have decided otherwise. We shall now go to the American people." Schiff then stalked from the room, refusing even to shake the President's hand. On the way out, Schiff whispered to fellow AJ Committee leaders: "This means war!"

This was probably the first time a Jewish leader felt secure enough to walk out on a head of state. He did so because during the previous 10 to 15 years America had undergone a unique change whose dynamic we are feeling even today. A million persecuted East European Jews had immigrated to the east coast. Jews suddenly had a national power that they never before exercised — a meaningful block vote.

As Schiff promised, the Committee began a widespread public appeal to have Congress force the President to end commercial relations with Russia. Within weeks, House and Senate abrogation resolutions were prepared. On December 13th 1911, after the House voted 300 to one against the President, Taft capitulated and two days later issued instructions to terminate the treaty.

AN ONGOING JEWISH TRADITION

The art of political confrontation and representation — public and private — soon became a tested and endorsed tradition of the Jewish community. It inspired Wilson to support League of Nations designation of Palestine as a Jewish homeland, even over the objections of the Committee. And it broke Henry Ford and his *Dearborn Independent* in the '20s.

Political organising has become the benchmark of American Jewish leadership. Just before he died earlier this year, Nate Perlmutter, former director of the Anti-Defamation League, insisted that Jewish organisational life had become so sophisticated it endows us with "political weight." "Our voice is far more resonant," said Perlmutter, "than one would think 2.5 percent of the American population rightfully or logically should have. That voice resonates in the White House, and is heard by every Presidential aspirant."

"All this was literally invented by America's political system. Indeed, because we are geographically distributed as we are," he argued, "we are seen as the political doorman that says 'come in' or 'stay out' in such states as New York, California, Florida and Illinois. Hence we are listened to."

PUBLIC RECEPTIVE TO OUR MESSAGE

To add to Perlmutter's words, we are not only listened to by those who need our votes, we are believed by an American public receptive to our moral causes. Blacks, Hispanics and others, plus a gamut of special interest groups, now seek us out as coalition partners, even as we look to them for support on our agenda.

In the realm of political backlash, former Illinois Senator Charles Percy, a one-time powerful chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was driven out following years of perceived pro-PLO tendencies. A co-ordinated electoral attack led by the Zionist organisation of Chicago pulled out all stops to replace Percy with Paul Simon, now a Presidential hopeful.

In the realm of extending our political reach beyond our geographic communities, we have one of the most effective lobbies in history: the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, which functions as a policy barometer for the Jewish community, including some 70 Jewish and Israel-oriented PACs. AIPAC imbues our moral appeals with the votes and contributions to make them heard. And sharp Washington-based Congressional watchers at the American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee make our case to any legislator from any state.

Efforts to salvage Jewish identity and emigres in Russia are conducted by Canadian Edgar Bronfman and Morris Abram of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the World Jewish Congress. And only the personal intervention of Armand Hammer provided crucial Soviet-held evidence for the Demjanjuk trial.

A movement within the United Nations to reverse the infamous Zionism-is-Racism resolution is conducted by the Presidents Conference. Meetings between Jewish leaders and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar prompt the first optimism in recent history that vitriolic anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist conduct will be ostracised.

Obviously, the list goes on. These accomplishments did not suddenly appear. They are the hard-fought achievements of an American population group that has so intensely

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organised itself, its moral voice can be backed up with campaign dollars, election votes and general appeals. Call this what it really is: Jewish power.

Now, who is wielding this power? Answer:

organised Jewish leadership.

However, authentic Jewish power is more than Jewish muscle. It is muscle and *zachel*. Our empowerment must be exercised with great caution and restraint. The recent record,

with a few notable exceptions, instils pride, and is accepted by the country at large as legitimate. This is cause for satisfaction, but not for security. Why? History teaches one thing about power. It never lasts long.

ALL IN THE CAUSE OF 'SELF-DEFENCE'

JOHN TYNDALL takes up where a Jewish writer leaves off

JUST OCCASIONALLY, there comes from out of the mouth of Jewry itself an open acknowledgement of the workings of Jewish power and the purposes to which that power is put. *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* are often cited as an example of this, but in the case of this document the authenticity of Jewish authorship is too much in dispute for the document to serve as reliable evidence in any objective debate on the Jewish Question. Certainly, if *The Protocols* are a forgery — which it is quite possible they are — this much can be said of them: that the forger perceived the workings of organised Jewry in the last decade of the 19th century (when the document first saw the light of day) in a manner uncannily similar to that in which many see them today, thus pointing to a continuity in the way that Jewish organisation reveals itself to non-Jews who care to study it. But because the declarations contained in *The Protocols* cannot definitely be proved to emanate from Jewish sources there are certain limitations on its usefulness to students of the Jewish Question. Not so with articles such as the one written by Mr. Edwin Black. This is authentic Jewry speaking, and we would be well advised to listen and ponder hard on what is said.

Not that everything Mr. Black says can be taken literally. He begins with the assertion that the power Jewry has today "is not one wielded by banking houses, high level confidants..." This quite plainly is nonsense. What is clearly true, however, is that such well established sources of Jewish muscle are today by no means the **only** ones that we should take into account, being augmented, as Mr. Black admits, by "active participation in American Government (to which we over here might add British Government).

Mr. Black goes on to use what is surely the euphemism of the century when he refers to boycotts and favoured commercial treatment as being "the traditional methods of last recourse Jewish self-defence." So it is all just in the cause of self-defence, is it? If so, Mr. Black's following story is a curious example of what Jews mean by the term. He refers to the efforts of the American Jewish Committee in 1911 to bring about the abrogation of the US-Russian commercial treaty. In what way

did such a treaty threaten Jews in America or anywhere else and thus require that Jewry organise in 'self-defence' against it? What ordinary rational people would deduce is that this agitation against the treaty was a flagrant and impudent attempt by a minority within America to set itself up as the arbiter of what was and was not in that nation's commercial interests — and indeed as the arbiter over the nation's foreign policy itself. This was not an act of 'defence'; it was clearly an **offensive** action of a kind which patriotic Americans should not be expected to tolerate. Yet Mr. Black seems to be put out that Gentiles should see such an action, not as one necessitated by the needs of Jewish 'survival' but one more symptomatic of a community which sought to dictate to nations in key areas of policy — something rather tantamount to a thirst for — yes, world domination!

"This means war!" said Jacob Schiff as he left President Taft's office having failed to convince the President that the US-Russian treaty should be scrapped. Are those the words of a community leader solely concerned with his people's 'self-defence'? In the eyes of Mr. Black, it would seem that they are — in which case 'self-defence' would clearly seem to represent in the mind of the writer something fundamentally different to what it represents in the minds of the vast majority of ordinary Americans and Britons. If I enter your house and demand that you change all the furniture around, and you have the temerity to refuse, I shall be obliged to adopt methods of 'self-defence' against you!

SYMPTOM OF JEWISH POWER

As Mr. Black relates, Jacob Schiff meant what he said. What he describes, in a masterpiece of understatement, as Jewish 'organisation' was duly set in motion, with the result that Congress voted 300 to one against Taft and the Russian treaty. That the President himself should suffer such a defeat as this is ample testimony to the muscle that must have been employed to bring about such a result. And all this was **before** the setting up of the Federal Reserve system in 1913, which gave organised Jewry effective control over America's money.

The move against Russia was of course just one of many at that time being applied with a view to destabilising the situation in that

country and weakening its government. The result of all this, as we now know, was the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the creation of the Soviet juggernaut that has plagued the world ever since, so that it cannot even be pleaded that such a measure as the one ushered through by Schiff & Co. had the justification of serving any tangible American national interest.

Mr. Black goes on to use two more interesting code words: 'confrontation' and 'representation'. The first is perhaps just marginally more honest than the second. We have had a glimpse of what 'representation' means in the visit of Mr. Schiff to the US President and the campaign that followed. It clearly means this: "Please, Mr. President, we would be most grateful and appreciative if you would consider carrying out our recommendations — and we will destroy you if you do not!"

'Confrontation' and/or 'representation' — use whichever word you prefer — were duly employed, as Mr. Black relates, to achieve the endorsement of Palestine as a national home for the Jews. President Wilson, in the words of the author, was 'inspired' to support this policy. The reader is left to decide from the Taft story whether this inspiration came from an exchange of thoughts between Mr. Wilson and the Almighty or was the product of much more down-to-earth factors, such as consideration for the new president's political survival!

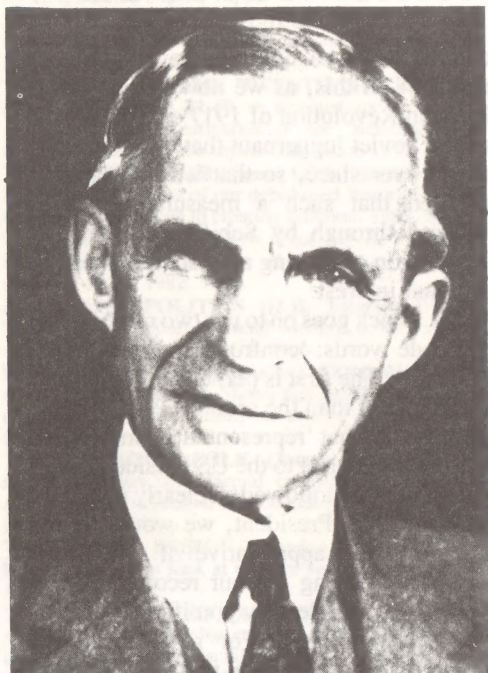
Jewish power, continues the writer, 'broke' Henry Ford. Yes, it did. And here again we are grateful to get an admission from the horse's mouth. Ford, best known as an international motor manufacturer, dabbled also in politics. Around the time of World War I he began to become concerned about the very Jewish power that Mr. Black boasts about, and used his considerable funds to organise a thorough enquiry into the subject. As a result of the findings of this enquiry, he set up the *Dearborn Independent*, a newspaper which outspokenly exposed the workings of Jewish power wherever they manifested themselves. Jewish 'organisation' was thereupon employed to put Ford's paper out of business, which it duly did. Of course, to Mr. Black and those like him this was simply an act of 'self-defence'. Others, however, would see it as a deliberate and

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ALL IN THE CAUSE OF 'SELF-DEFENCE'

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quite sinister attempt to suppress free speech and free enquiry. If the claims made by the *Dearborn Independent* concerning Jewish power and the workings of a 'Jewish conspiracy' were groundless, Jewry could surely allow ordinary Americans to make up their own minds on that score, and in the process use the vastly superior weight of the Jewish and pro-Jewish press to persuade them



HENRY FORD

Jewish 'organisation' silenced his paper

to do so. But no! Even this comparatively tiny voice of criticism of Jewry could not be tolerated. 'Organised Jewish leadership' turned the business world against Ford and forced him to abandon his journalistic venture, though he was still allowed to continue as a maker of motor cars — as long as he kept his mouth shut!

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM

Mr. Black does us another service when he quotes Mr. Nate Perlmutter as speaking of the advantages to Jewish power of the American political system, for he puts the finger on a vitally important factor of political control. Perlmutter speaks of the strength of Jewry in certain key American states whose votes have a crucial bearing in any presidential election. He might also have mentioned the importance, which no Jews would even deny, of campaign contributions from Jewish sources — to say nothing of Jewish predominance in the mass media. But the main point of the matter is left out, and is one which we must work out for ourselves with the aid of just a little factual knowledge and common sense. This is that, in a political system under which national support is finely balanced between

two main contending parties, enormous power is going to accrue to any faction or lobby which can organise sufficient monetary, media or voting muscle to tip that balance in the favour of one such party or the other. This is of course the situation in the United States, just as it is in Britain. The 'party game', in other words, is tailor-made for the practitioners of Jewish Power, Black Power, Hispanic Power or any other minority power, even 'Gay Power'. The system, in Britain and the US, makes political leaders the slaves of highly organised minority groups. On Mr. Black's own admission, the Jewish, Black and Hispanic minorities in America are now firmly in 'coalition'. There is much evidence that the same is true of Jewish, Black and Asian groups in this country. Together, such groups can virtually decide the outcome of elections and thus determine national destinies. This will continue as long as the ethnic majorities in Britain and America persist in falling for the two-party confidence trick which neatly divides them into 'Conservatives' and 'Labourites' or 'Republicans' and 'Democrats' — divisions which rest on the naive presumption that it will make a scrap of difference which of the two main parties get elected.

Mr. Black comes towards the end of his article by saying that Jewish 'empowerment' must be exercised with great caution and restraint. To some, this may sound like a plea that Jewry should take care to ensure that its vast influence over American affairs should be wielded in a manner watchful for what is in the best interests of everyone in the country and the wide world beyond. To others, it will be taken as a hint to fellow Jews that it would be dangerous for them to use their power too

arrogantly and ostentatiously, lest that provoke a backlash among America's subject millions. The writer ends by saying that power "never lasts long." That is not strictly true; it can sometimes last extremely long. But the point is valid if the intention behind it is to say: "Better be careful with the big stick — otherwise people may get angry and we may wake up one morning and find it dashed from our hands!"

IMPLICATIONS FOR US

Mr. Black's analysis of Jewish power is one given in the context of America, the country in which that power is most firmly instituted. But this should not make us complacent here in Britain. Even if not all the same conditions for the exercise of such a power are present in this country — though some undoubtedly are — there is the overshadowing factor of current American hegemony over the Western World, and the completely grovelling way in which this hegemony is supported by successive governments in Britain, of whatever party stripe.

Such is the subservience of today's western nations, particularly our own, to the United States, what becomes American policy becomes, *ipso facto*, the policy to be followed by all. It therefore transpires that what a highly organised minority lobby is able to impose on America becomes, in effect, imposed on us all. What Mr. Black refers to as Jewish 'organisation' therefore dictates to us in two ways: it dictates to us to the extent that similar 'organisation' is present in British domestic affairs — and that is indeed no small extent: witness the fact that many Jews serve in Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet

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PRESIDENT WILSON

Seen here (left) with his wife and his adviser 'Colonel' House, he was manipulated into giving the Jews their home in Palestine at the expense of the Arabs

and Jews control a large part of the 'British' mass media; and it dictates to us also to the extent that British Government policy is a policy which all political leaders in this country hasten to ensure is not formulated without American approval. This can be clearly seen in Foreign Affairs, Defence, The Economy and Northern Ireland — just to mention four prominent examples.

WHAT CREATES 'ANTI-SEMITISM'?

Let me end by returning to Mr. Black's theme of Jewish 'self-defence'. Undoubtedly, as many Jews see it, such self-defence is a real necessity in view of the lingering potential for anti-Jewish outbreaks all over the world, including the United States. No-one would begrudge any ethnic community its right to defend itself against those whom it perceives to be threatening it, and this applies to the Jews just as to anyone else. Most certainly, modern (and not so modern) history is replete with examples of such outbreaks against Jewry, and it would be less than human if many Jews were not sensitive to this fact and determined that the outbreaks should not recur. Most pro-semites would attribute this highly developed Jewish 'organisation'

to nothing more than the need for vigilance conditioned by the Jews' turbulent past.

But Mr. Black's article, no doubt unintentionally, goes a long way to explaining just why Jewry — and not any other ethnic group to a remotely comparable degree — becomes the object of such outbreaks against it. It is perhaps something of a chicken-and-egg situation: Jewry, moulded by its history and character just as all groups are, feels the need for a mechanism of self-protection and the defence of self-interest far in excess of what is thought normal among other ethnic communities. From this emerge certain patterns of behaviour on the part of certain (though not all) Jews which, though they may indeed serve a protective purpose in the short term, generate in the longer term the very backlash against Jewry that it most fears; and the cycle is then repeated again: 'anti-semitism' leading to Jewish 'defensiveness'; Jewish 'defensiveness' leading to a special militancy in the guardianship of what is perceived as the Jewish interest; and that very militancy leading in turn to yet further 'anti-semitism'. Must we believe that the 'anti-semites' are always wrong in this series of confrontations? Many would choose to do so, but this does not make the dilemma go away, nor lessen the probability that history will

repeat itself again and again in the same process.

What the dilemma urges upon us to consider is that Jewry and non-Jewry may, by the very nature of their respective histories and development, be incapable ever of living harmoniously in the same society and state, and that therefore their permanent segregation would be in the long-term interests of all.

In all that has been said here I must stress that I have spoken of the actions of, and tendencies exhibited by, certain elements among the Jewish peoples, and that this does not necessarily apply to those peoples as a whole. Many peoples throughout history have had opprobrium brought upon themselves as a result of the actions of certain leading personages among them and of organisations that have purported to operate on their behalf. Mr. Black in his article has indeed spoken of Jewish 'organisation' and it is about that very same Jewish 'organisation' that I am speaking in response. Where there are individual Jews who are not in any way part of this 'organisation' and who simply live out their lives in the same non-aggressive and non-covetous way as do millions of Gentiles, they may be absolved from any criticism implied in this article.

HOW WE BUILT A LAND FIT FOR JUKES TO LIVE IN

Recent policies have contributed to an alarming decline in population quality, says NOEL A. HUNT

"Quantity replaces quality; spreading replaces deepening."

*Oswald Spengler,
DECLINE OF THE WEST*

DURING WORLD WAR I, thousands of men, the very best of our racial stock, died uncomplainingly. They died in the belief that they were, in the words of a slogan popular at the time, "building a land fit for heroes to live in." Those dead men would be appalled if they could see what we have in fact built in the land for which they died.

Years of listening to the modish nonsense of the humanist, the sociologist and the 'social engineer', and of giving effect in our national life to their lunatic theories, have brought us to our present state: a land fit, not for heroes, but for Jukes.

We learn a lot about Jukes and his legacy from Lothrop Stoddard's monumental book *The Revolt Against Civilisation*. Stoddard quotes from a report by Drs. Poppence and Johnston, in part as follows: "From one lazy vagabond named Jukes, born in rural New York in 1720, whose two sons married five degenerate sisters, six generations numbering about 1,200 persons of every grade of

idleness, viciousness, lewdness, pauperism, disease, idiocy, insanity and criminality were traced (by 1877). Of the total seven generations, 300 died in infancy, 310 were professional paupers, kept in almshouses for a total of 2,300 years, 440 were physically wrecked by their own 'diseased wickedness', more than half the women fell into prostitution, 140 were convicted criminally, 60 were thieves, seven were murderers, only 20 learned a trade — 10 of them in state prisons, and all at a cost to the state of over \$1,250,000. By 1925 the cost had risen to over \$2,500,000, and it reflects on society's failure to protect itself that in 1915, out of approximately 600 still living, feeble-minded and epileptic Jukes, only three were in custodial care. The rest, presumably, were free to propagate more and yet more degenerate Jukes at an ever-increasing cost to the American taxpayer..."

It is worth stating that this frightening quotation merely lists what one degenerate did to wreck society in a capitalistic state, and in the days before a welfare state cared for such cases. Even under the hit-or-miss system of private charity, Jukes was able to wreak the havoc to the racial stock of America as

described as above. There were, of course, scores and scores of Jukes scattered throughout the States.

BRITISH PARALLELS

Jukes was an American. Yet in Britain of the 18th century things were not so different. We too had our fair share of Jukes. Hard times and a harsh climate ensured that many Jukes died, to the great benefit of the race as a whole. Others were swept up into the army, and especially into the navy, where many of them died in Britain's 'small wars' of the Victorian era. Almshouses and lunatic asylums ensured that many of the feeble-minded did not breed. Yet no matter how many died off, there were always more and more Jukes in the teeming rookeries of the new industrial cities. Whilst life was a hard and competitive struggle, alleviated only by the effects of private charity, enough of Britain's Jukes died to keep the menace which the type represented at a tolerable level. While the nation remained racially homogeneous, vigorously competitive and

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HOW WE BUILT A LAND FIT FOR JUKES TO LIVE IN

(Contd. from prev. page)

full of national self-confidence, Britain did not suffer too much from the Jukes in her midst.

Then came the 1914-18 war. This war took a fearful toll of the best of our stock. Inevitably the flower of our race, those with the courage to fight and the qualities to command — the national *elite* in fact — were the first to die. This was the group which suffered most heavily, simply because they were the best. The impoverishment of the national and racial gene pool caused by the First World War was enormous. It would have required generations of careful upbreeding by a racially homogeneous people to restore the racial stock to its pre-war level.

Britain was to be denied this recuperative period. Barely a generation later came World War II. Once again, the best of our by now reduced racial stock rallied first to the call, simply because they were the best. Once again, the natural leaders died in disproportionate numbers simply by reason of the virtues which made them the best that the nation could produce.

By the 1930s, both the politicians of this country and many of the people who elected them were, by the standards of pre-1914, second-rate people. Yet the franchise was extended. More and more of the intellectually under-qualified were brought into the electoral process. The intellectual and moral level of those whom such an electorate chose inevitably mirrored the decline in the national standards of mind and character.

ENTER THE WELFARE STATE

One might think that at this point political folly could go no further. Yet it could; in fact it could go a great deal further. And it did.

During World War II, and in another well-intentioned effort to make Britain the land which many still felt it could be, the Welfare State was born. The ideal was a noble one: medical care and freedom from want for all. Unfortunately, this of course included all our numerous Jukes. Under the Welfare State as it was introduced in this country, the Jukes type has thrived and flourished.

Having decreed that none should be hungry or in want, Britain found, as Rome had before her, that the bottom 10 per-cent of the population — the least desirable and the most threatening to the national existence — increased out of all proportion. Jukes was allowed, even encouraged, to breed. He was kept alive and cared for until he too could fecklessly reproduce more and yet more Jukes.

Both the legislators and the fashionable political pundits in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s were drawn from what would up to 1914 have been regarded as third-rate human stock. Inevitably, legislators from such a background lacked the intelligence to define

problems. They lacked, too, the moral courage to take and give effect to the hard decisions which are the price of leadership. Their plain duty was then, and is now, to defend society against the ravages of the Jukes. This calls for frank talking and courageous action. So it is perhaps not surprising that these third-rate political pygmies espoused with relief the humanistic and egalitarian dogmas that were becoming increasingly popular. 'Mankind' now became the centre of the universe — a thoroughly blasphemous attitude, one notes in passing — while 'sensitivity' and 'caring' became the new political watchwords. In a humanistic, 'sensitive' and 'caring' society there can be no question of difference between people. That would be both insensitive and uncaring, not to mention *elitist*!

Lacking the moral fibre to face unpleasant facts, politicians and electors succumbed to the nonsense of the humanistic school. It enabled them to avoid hard decisions and to bask in the approval of all men of goodwill for their sensitivity and goodness. In short, the humanistic doctrine provided a noble- and high-sounding excuse for doing nothing about urgent problems.

WARNINGS IGNORED

These politicians ignored warnings from eugenicists and demographers that allowing the proliferation of Jukes in Britain was endangering one of the most valuable stocks ever produced by the human race. These warnings were not only uncomfortable for the legislators, they were unfashionable as well. Far better to cloud them in a fog of cant and hypocrisy, thus enabling awkward decisions to be avoided.

In the world of the humanist and the sociologist there are no responsibilities; there are only rights. To enjoy these rights, it is merely necessary to have been born; that people should **earn** them was never considered. In such a climate of opinion it was impossible to argue that if Jukes had a right to unlimited care and attention society had an equal right to ask him not to reproduce himself. Thus Britain was cursed with a steady flood of young Jukes. Given the existence of a Welfare State, caring for all without attaching conditions to the care, and given that it is 'unthinkable' to insist on the sterilisation of unsuitable stocks, it is in fact impossible that the problem of the Jukes could ever be solved. It can only grow more serious from generation to generation.

It is interesting to observe that, as the views of second- and third-rate minds which now formed the intellectual climate grew ever more widely acceptable, membership of an *elite* became ever more socially **unacceptable**. Britain once had many *elites*. Membership of one was coveted and at one time eagerly sought. Under the new thinking, *elitism* became as reprehensible as 'racism' — and as seldom accurately defined.

An observer from another planet would by now have concluded that in Britain folly

could go now further. He would have been wrong.

While the manner of operation of the Welfare State ensured that the national stock would decline from generation to generation, the franchise was steadily extended. The result was to ensure that the Jukes of this world each had a vote and were encouraged to use it. There was no question of earning the right to vote, no obligation to be literate or numerate, no need to be capable of holding a job. Such stipulations were universally derided as insensitive, uncaring, *elitist* and probably racist.

British politics degenerated into a sickly worship of the underdog, a slavish and degrading pandering to that underdog's desires by the third-rate beings who now dominated political affairs.

Third-rate political leadership, shrinking from the harsh realities of a world where people differ genetically, and allied to a Welfare State and universal suffrage, have at last made our once proud country a land fit for Jukes to live in.

The native British racial stock, even in its relatively (to pre-1914) degenerate state, is still an immensely valuable one, not only to Britain but to the world. It is one of the few stocks capable of offering effective resistance to world tyranny.

And this tyranny, in the form of the drive to world government, approaches ever more swiftly. The time left to our race to come to its senses and become a land fit for heroes to live in rather than a genetic disaster grows very short. There is no time to lose.

STAFF HOLIDAYS

During late August and early September BNP headquarters administration was disrupted owing to HQ staff being on holiday. Stand-in staff did help to keep a skeleton administration going, but inevitably some **tasks** got behind.

One consequence is that no issue of *British Nationalist* was produced for September. The October issue of *Spearhead* will appear slightly later than usual. At the same time, many letters received will not be answered with the usual promptness that we prefer. The Editor, in particular, has a large backlog of mail, which he will deal with when possible.

ERROR

It has been pointed out to us that in the typesetting of the article 'More about Manfred Roeder', printed in last month's issue, the following errors were made:-

Where Mr. Roeder was described in the article as 'Reich-Agent', this should have read as 'Reich-Regent'.

In the 11th line of the second paragraph of the right-hand column on page 10, Mr. Roeder's family was described as 'well-fed'. This should have read as 'well-bred'.

We apologise to the author Norman White and to our readers for these errors.

Fighting the rot in the Church

The Voice of Christian Affirmation (edited by Avril Smith). £2.50 (inc. p&p). Available from the Christian Affirmation Campaign, 30 Clifton Road, Worthing, W. Sussex BN11 4DP.

WHATEVER the theological arguments may be, the patriotic cause is not going to be able to triumph in Britain unless it is in alliance with great numbers of people who seek a return to traditional Christianity. It therefore behoves us to watch with interest any movement among Christians devoted to this purpose. One such movement is the Christian Affirmation Campaign, led by Mr. Bernard Smith. Recently the CAC brought out a booklet, edited by Mr. Smith's wife Avril, which consists of the texts of a number of lectures given at its meetings over the years by several well-known and not so well-known speakers, all opposed to present liberal and leftist trends within the established churches.

Some of these talks are interesting and well worth reading, though it is only honest to say that readers of *Spearhead* will find much over which to differ with those giving them. In one or two of the talks the speakers attack the 'anti-racist' mania of the political and religious left, but such attacks are delivered, not from the standpoint of an acceptance of racial politics, but from that of multi-racialists who simply believe that the multi-racial society is being promoted the wrong way. Typical of these is a talk by Mr. Ray Honeyford, the ex-Bradford headmaster who was hounded out of his job merely for writing an article describing the difficulties of teaching in predominantly coloured schools. Mr. Honeyford's theme is that the children of ethnic minority groups in Britain should be regarded as British and should be integrated into the host population as fully as possible, and this view is apparent in his talk to the CAC. Nevertheless, the talk is otherwise a good one, and at points very humorous and entertaining. Not only this, at times Mr. Honeyford seems to contradict himself, such as when he says: "White people have a tendency to cluster together; it's human nature. It seems to be a perfectly reasonable proposition to me. It doesn't necessarily mean of course that they are hostile to other groups. It doesn't follow that because I prefer the company of white people that I am in any way hostile to black or brown people — I am not..." Mr. Honeyford's admission that he prefers the company of his own white people is gratifying to hear, but it surely contradicts his thesis, as expounded elsewhere in his talk, that the children of West Indians and Asians "are British children... They're not foreigners, they are not immigrants, they are now British children, they are here for ever..." In fact, the whole tenor of Mr.

Honeyford's talk is such as to underline the virtual impossibility of successful racial integration in Britain.

MIXED UP

Some of the speakers indeed seem to be totally mixed up. For instance, there is Mr. John Gouriet, representing the freedom Association, who speaking of the threat of human slavery and tyranny lumps together what he calls the 'fascist' and 'communist' versions, which in his view are as 'evil' as each other. Then there is Edmund Ball, a Baptist, who after giving a generally sound talk on the wrongness of the grants given by the World Council of Churches to African terrorists, including the 'Patriotic Front' in Rhodesia prior to 'majority rule', spoils it all by saying of the former terrorist Robert Mugabe: "I hope that our prayers and the prayers of all Christian people are that Robert Mugabe will fulfil all the hopes that the WCC have in him... I hope our prayers are that he will turn into an able, peaceful and just ruler and we hope that his track record of mayhem, massacre and violence will be forgotten..." This reviewer, in searching for comment, is at a loss for words that are printable!

And there is more of the same. Mr. Ball, in speaking later of the Red Cross, mentioned approvingly its condemnation of the 'Smith Regime' in Rhodesia for its 'acts of brutality'. Like Mr. Honeyford, Mr. Ball is a good multi-racialist. After slating the 'anti-racist' campaign of the WCC, he recommends his own church in London as setting a fine example in the same field, saying that "...as we worshipped together and as we went out with this Gospel to the neighbouring communities we were a living witness to the way Christ's programme to combat racism works." The news that Jesus Christ actually set forth a programme to combat racism will come as something of a surprise to those who have studied his life and times.

The Rev. Arthur Lewis, who has spent a great deal of time in Africa, did not descend to the same silliness but gave a thoroughly illuminating account of the barbarism and savagery that have taken over in the country that was Rhodesia after it became 'Zimbabwe'. The Rev. Lewis seems to be hinting that the former system of white leadership in that country, like that in South Africa today, was not really so bad. But he is reluctant to say so in any definite terms. Instead, he says of the South Africans: "...they know they don't have the answer but you don't have the answer either and nor do I..." He goes on to say of *apartheid*: "...it has led to great brutality but it could conceivably be that the alternative is even worse, I don't know. Anyway it is being

abandoned very rapidly and we shall see what will happen..."

This simply is not good enough. If the rot in the churches is to be fought effectively, it must be by men and women who **do know** — who are definite and decisive, not prone to state things to their audience as if they were unresolved questions which baffle the best of minds. The Rev. Lewis, we believe, does know very well, from his experience in Africa, that white leadership is the only possible way to avoid chaos and the destruction of all civilised life. He should therefore say so in no uncertain terms. No doubt, he thinks that his method of presenting the facts is clever in as much as it is less likely to 'offend' the sensibilities of people in the church drenched by decades of 'liberal' indoctrination. But this reviewer would disagree. You can only fight evil by calling it evil and you can only defend good by calling it good. The whole curse of the modern church is that hardly anyone seems prepared to do this.

'TRUTH IS DANGEROUS'

Among the best of the talks printed in the book are those given by Mr. and Mrs. Smith themselves. Bernard Smith, speaking at a conference in London in 1979, steers clear of some of the sensitive issues like race and concentrates on attacking ecumenism, together with the infiltration of the church by the radical left, and he gives many interesting facts. On the ecumenical movement, he quotes from a speech made at a UNESCO conference in 1953, in which it was stated that "The view that our creed represents the truth and those who deny or dispute it are heretics is a dangerous one." To this, Mr. Smith replies: "Well of course it's a dangerous one. All truth is dangerous." Here the speaker is quite clearly saying that that which is 'dangerous' should not be repudiated if it is right. We may feel that this assertion of Mr. Smith could be made to apply with greater benefit to politics than to religion. Nevertheless, we would respect those in the churches who hold to it.

Mrs. Avril Smith dwells on the theme of socialism as an enemy of Christianity. The part of her talk which strikes the best chord with me is where she says: "The socialist philosophy would rather wish that if one bird's nest were threatened by a predator all other birds should rush to protect it. But if this were so all other birds would have to leave their own young cold and unprotected, so it could happen only in a disorganised universe." Indeed, observation of the social behaviour of the animal world could, in a very much broader sense, provide us with much enlightenment in the way of our approach to

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FIGHTING THE ROT IN THE CHURCH

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human affairs. Here Robert Ardrey's *African Genesis* serves as a superb reminder to us that practically all mammal, bird, insect and fish societies would be designated as 'fascist' if properly analysed by today's fashionable intellectuals. But that is to digress...

I must conclude in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Smith the best of fortune in their campaign to cleanse the church of liberal and leftist influence. Someone has to do it, and I know of no-one who is doing it better — not at least

in Britain. The great problem that these brave crusaders will have to face is one that becomes evident from a reading of the speeches of so many of the guests at their meetings. Christianity, in the form that it has been handed down to us in the 20th century, has taken into its baggage so much of the ethos and assumptions of liberalism that even those modern Christians who dislike the utopia to which liberals are leading them cannot rid themselves of the influence of the very thing they oppose. It seems not to occur to them, for instance, that the vicious and bigoted 'anti-racism' of the modern left is the natural product of a philosophy in which racial principles and defences are abandoned.

Once the multi-racial society is accepted as a desirable goal, we become chained within the parameters of that society and are doomed to suffer all its vicious consequences. The CAC we respectfully suggest, will have to counsel its supporters in the truth that swallowing poison is no way to fight poison. This will take toughness and courage, for we live in times when the preachers of mush and slush will always gain more appreciative audiences than those who will refuse to compromise. "All truth is dangerous," Mr. Smith has said, and this is particularly the case for those who venture forward to challenge the great sacred cows of the late 20th century.

JEFFREY TURNER

Manual for the racial activist

***The March Up Country* (by Harold Covington). Available from Liberty Bell Publications, PO Box 21, Reedy, WV 25270, U.S.A.**

THE MOVEMENT for white racial resurgence has not lacked literature dealing with basic doctrine; what it has been much short of, however, is instruction in the practical mechanics of the struggle, beginning with the question of conditioning ourselves — each and every one of us — to the right philosophical approach, and then going on to explore the techniques and warn against the pitfalls involved in the promotion of our ideals.

Harold Covington, in *The March Up Country*, has attempted to tackle this task. His purpose is not to win converts for the white racial cause — it is assumed in the book that the reader has already made that commitment — but to advise on the strategy and tactics whereby that cause may become victorious. Mr. Covington is an American Southerner, and the American South is his theatre of operations. But much of what he says covers conditions that are to be experienced all over the world where white racial activists are fighting for their heritage, so that we can easily relate the themes of the book to our own conditions and problems.

The author touches a valid point early on when he speaks of the human weaknesses in our own ranks. "Do you want to see the enemy, my brothers?" he asks. "Take a good look in the mirror. There he is, the man you've got to beat for our race to survive. Everything in this man that is lazy, everything in this man that longs for the easy road and the soft option...everything in his mind that argues for compromise with the forces of darkness and for moderation in the pursuit of right — all this you must burn from him with the white-hot fire of rage..."

Excellent for starters. Mr. Covington then goes on to analyse why what he calls the 'white resistance' has failed and what it must do to win. Here he touches on some familiar problems, such as organisational disunity,

excessive individualism; lack of a serious political programme, bad propaganda and, not least, the existence of many individuals who are in the movement simply for what they can get out of it. Speaking then of the shortage of money, he states that considerable financial support has been put the way of the movement but this support has been too widely dispersed and, in large part, mis-spent by con-men and incompetents. A familiar scenario, as I indicated earlier.

ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Dealing with propaganda and publicity, the author speaks interestingly of psychological warfare, a science liberally employed by our enemies but which we can very usefully employ ourselves. Says Mr. Covington: "The phrase generally used to describe the desired effect of psywar is 'alarm and despondency'; when the enemy is in that frame of mind, when he is nervous and uncertain, then he starts to make mistakes which rebound to our favour." Just so, and it is easy to think of instances where the white racial movement in this country has won most welcome publicity simply by provoking an excitable opponent into making a hysterical public attack on it which, on sober consideration, he would have probably decided against.

Covington dwells at much length on the enormous social adjustments that the white racial activist must make if he is to play an effective part in the struggle. "As a white revolutionary," he says, "you will find that you are living in a sort of limbo or phantom zone. You must live and function within so-called 'normal' society and yet you are not, and never can be, a part of that society. You can't rejoin the herd even if you want to, because your brain has been disconnected from the gogglebox and you can never be reprogrammed." This, as the writer admits, can bring on a state of acute loneliness through psychological and emotional isolation, and some pages are spent dealing with the problems involved in this process. It

can of course include victimisation at work, for our enemies know very well that one of most effective weapons they can use against our people is to deprive them of their livelihood. "It will be made clear to your employer," says Covington, "that as long as he keeps you on he will not get certain contracts or customers as heretofore..."

Following this is a chapter dealing with enemy violence and how to cope with it. Here again there are some useful hints, but by this time the reader is left feeling that rather too much exaggeration has crept in. Certainly, we are familiar with the violence of our opponents, and it has not been unknown for white activists to lose their jobs — indeed there are two very prominent examples of this not a million miles away from our own movement. But the truth is that the vast majority of white racial activists are able to go about in peace and safety almost all of the time — at least at present. So also are the vast majority able to keep their jobs, unless they are foolish enough to bring their politics to their places of work, such as by letting their boss hear them making long phone calls to political colleagues at the firm's expense.

Of course it is perfectly proper to warn the would-be white racial activist of the possible hazards of the cause he has taken up, so that if he does suffer physical violence or victimisation at his workplace he will not be wholly unprepared. To use over-extravagant hyperbole to describe this environment, however, can be counter-productive, particularly in the case of the married man with a family, who may well be deterred from any involvement whatsoever by such scares. As a much more general observation, *The March Up Country* has the weakness that it seems to be questing after a kind of activist elite which, however desirable in the ideal, simply is not attainable in the real world of the 1980s, whether in America or Britain or anywhere else. All political movements, to be effective, have to recruit and make use of large numbers of people with very varying

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degrees of courage, commitment and intelligence, and then to sort them out on a graded basis of reliability, with the very best occupying the key positions where possible. I have heard much talk of rock-hard *elites* in this country, but it usually comes from people who, if they were to realise their ideal in practice, would be stuck for evermore with about half a dozen followers. We have to come down to earth on this matter and work with the material that is available. This material will everywhere be of poorer calibre, on average, than in those times when the white race was at its zenith in terms of genetic endowment. Population quality almost everywhere has declined since then, and the only way that we will ever set that process in reverse is by political victory. Such a victory can only come by mobilising people in the many thousands.

ON THE MEDIA

Another point on which I must take issue with Mr. Covington is where in his book he deals with the matter of relations with the media. "The best idea," he says, "is to avoid the media as long as you can. They are going to slander you, distort your views, incite your enemies to attack you, and do their best to discredit you, because that is their function in the scheme of things, but there is no reason why you should help them attain these goals." Covington then goes on to say that the alternative is for white activists to build up their own media so that then their voice can get through to the people uncontaminated and unedited by their enemies.

All very fine — as a long-term objective; but in the short term it is totally unrealistic. The fact is, anyway, that the established mass media are going to do all the things that Mr. Covington says they are going to do — whether or not we have any dealings with

them. If we do deal with them, however, we will avail ourselves of a few chances, however limited, of counteracting their attacks and lies by the presentation of ourselves as decent and reasonable people and by the reasoned exposition of our policies. There are of course certain situations where this rule does not apply and it is right to refuse media interviews, but in at least 95 per-cent of cases we have much more to gain than to lose by appearing on the media. The enemy knows that, and that is why he will very rarely offer any of us the chance.

One of the very good suggestions in Mr. Covington's book is that white racial patriots should attempt to assist themselves and their cause financially by forming co-operatives for mutual help in fields where normally goods and services can only be obtained at great expense. The idea is that shop-owners should provide goods to other members at wholesale cost. Motor mechanics should do repairs at just the price of parts. Members of a co-op can band together to buy goods they all need, including food, at bulk prices, as they can also do to obtain domestic tools, such as lawnmowers, etc. Of course, when such a scheme is put into practice some snags are bound to occur. But the idea is well worth thinking more about, for it has definite possibilities. Needless to say, it can only work where members of the co-operative live close together.

ON HOMOSEXUALS

The author also makes a valuable contribution to enlightenment when he speaks of the tendency of white activist groups to attract homosexuals. No-one should need telling that this phenomenon has caused untold problems here in Britain, where, as Covington says, queers are tolerated more than almost anywhere else. Two paragraphs he writes on the subject are worth quoting in

full:-

"Let me explain this whole homo thing as best I can. A homosexual is a man or a woman who is deliberately forsaking the natural way of living one's life. A homosexual or lesbian is saying that he or she knows better than the Creator what use his or her body is to be put to. Homosexuality is an attempt to reverse the decision that God made when the person in question was created. The homosexual is thus a blasphemer in the truest sense. I'm no theologian, but I rather think that the degradation of the human body, which is supposedly cast in God's image, is the only genuine blasphemy. A homosexual not only brazenly places his own inferior judgement against that of the Creator, but he thereby degrades and debases the Creator's own image. About the only thing that can be said at all for faggotry is that it is marginally less wicked than voluntary miscegenation. At least faggots produce no half-breed babies.

"I should explain here that I am personally no sexual prude. I don't give a damn what you do in bed so long as you do it with a partner of the same race and the opposite sex. Within those parameters, sex is indeed a private affair and no-one's business. But outside those limits it becomes a matter of community concern and public morality. This idea that all sex is a strictly private matter is horse manure; anything involving the perpetration of the species is a matter for public policy."

You will probably, like this reviewer, not agree with everything in *The March Up Country*, but it is a worthwhile read, if only to take out of it that which is valuable and useful while leaving the rest. There needs to be a great deal more debate about the subject that Mr. Covington has dealt with, and we should thank him for helping to get that debate going.

PETER JONES

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY ANNUAL RALLY

London

Sat. — October 22nd — 2.30 p.m.

SPEAKERS:-

John Tyndall, David Bruce, Richard Edmonds and others

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Please note that subscription costs have risen because of post increases. See page 15 for details. For *British Nationalist* increases, see page 18.

'DEMOCRACY' SHOWS ITS TRUE COLOURS

Silent treatment given to Tyndall book demonstrates media censorship, says JAMES THURGOOD

There is not the slightest doubt in our minds that an invisible censorship exists in modern Britain, a censorship which not only applies to certain types of political organisation but also applies to certain categories of political opinion. It is a censorship which extends also to the press and publishing, which latter tendency made it quite clear to me from the beginning that I would not stand the slightest chance of getting this book produced, advertised, reviewed and sold through the normal publishing and distributive network.

John Tyndall

Foreword to THE ELEVENTH HOUR

JOHN TYNDALL, when he wrote the above words, knew well of the phenomenon of which he spoke. It is now two months since his book was published, with reviewers' copies being sent out to all the major national and provincial newspapers, and to date we know of no paper, excepting one local one, that has printed any review of the book.

Of course, we have not been able to monitor every issue of every paper that has appeared since the publication of *The Eleventh Hour*, but we are fairly certain that, apart from one small write-up in the Brighton *Argus*, Mr. Tyndall's local paper, no review of the book has been printed — not at least in the major dailies; if it were otherwise, one of our many correspondents would have informed us of such a review and probably sent us a copy of it.

This boycotting of the book cannot be put down to its lack of literary merit — no-one who has read the book would deny this and many have testified to the fact that the book is inspiring reading. Nor could it be claimed that the author is a person commanding no public interest. Mr. Tyndall received a great deal of publicity from the media in the 1970s, when he was leader of the then very prominent National Front, and though this publicity has levelled off somewhat in the 1980s the author of *The Eleventh Hour* is still far from being obscure and unknown. He is in fact much better known, for instance, than Ray Hill, who was the co-author of a tatty little book entitled *The Other Side of Terror*, which was published recently and in which Hill recounted his career as an infiltrator and 'mole' in nationalist organisations. *The Other Side of Terror* is poorly written and consists about 70 per-cent of pure fiction and fabrication. This did not prevent its being

given very wide reviews in newspapers and magazines all over Britain and around the world, nor its appearance on the shelves of many high street bookshops. And no doubt Mr. Hill did not end up financially impoverished as a result of the book's appearance.

Then there was the book *Reg and Ron Kray: Our Story*, written by London's gangland twins and published by Sidgwick. This was reviewed in several papers, including *The Sunday Telegraph*, which gave it a full page-length column on September 18th. The review of course was not complimentary to the book or its authors, but it certainly gave the book prominence and helped to boost its sales. The co-author of the book, incidentally, was the TV personality Fred Dinenage. Mr. Dinenage is still broadcasting — something which he most certainly would not be doing had he collaborated with Mr. Tyndall in the production of *The Eleventh Hour*. But of course, in the eyes of the mass media. Mr. Tyndall cannot pretend to the level of respectability enjoyed by the Kray brothers and their ilk!

At a certain point in its review, *The Sunday Telegraph* says of the Kray twins: "It is dismal enough to reflect that we all know who they are, worse still that a

publisher should think there is sufficient interest in their crimes to warrant giving the brothers an opportunity to parade themselves again."

Very high-sounding words! Yet, *The Sunday Telegraph* apparently does not think it out of place to give the Krays' book an entire column on its review page!

THE SILENT TREATMENT

It is not without relevance that the author of *The Eleventh Hour* has devoted an entire chapter of 25 pages to an analysis of the workings of the mass media in Britain and their practice of suppressing dissident views as thoroughly as the censors of Soviet Russia — indeed today possibly more so than in Russia. On pages 337 and 338 of the book Mr. Tyndall writes:-

"The role of this so-called 'quality' press is of enormous importance in another field of the mass media: publishing. Upon the book reviews printed on the literary pages of papers like *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Observer* and *The Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* depends the survival or ruin of most of the publishing industry. Such reviews can kill any important book that appears, either by dismissing it as not worth buying or, better still, **by refusing even to mention it** (*my emphasis*). This fact is well known throughout the publishing industry and knowledge of it is sufficient to deter publishers from investing any money in the printing of a book that might violate any of the established taboos... We may see from such facts that the book-publishing trade is not exempt from the rules of control and censorship that affect the rest of the mass media but is itself an integral part of that same massive empire of propaganda that is maintained to keep the people in intellectual, cultural and spiritual servitude..."

Mr. Tyndall of course anticipated exactly the treatment that his book would receive, as is indicated in the quotation from its foreword with which this article began. He undertook the entire publishing operation by means of his own very small company, Albion Press, and furthermore performed personally the whole task of production, including the typesetting of the book's 600-plus pages, the subsequent corrections to the type, the cutting of the galley into page-size, the pasting up of each and every page and then the arrangement of all the pages on the master-sheets from which, at 16 pages at a time, they were to

Contd. on next page



be photo-lithoed and then printed. Here history was curiously repeating itself, for it was an ancestor of the author, William Tyndale, who had to go to no end of trouble to produce the first printed copies of the English Bible, at a time when that publication had been blackballed by the 'establishment' of his day!

I am confident that *The Eleventh Hour* will duly penetrate the fog of censorship and become established reading, just as did the English Bible before it. But before that day comes many hard battles will have to be fought to obtain recognition for it and to develop the facilities needed for its mass circulation. In the meantime we may count it as a compliment that today's establishment, just like that of the 16th century, regards a Tyndall (Tyndale) book as sufficiently 'dangerous' for every possible effort to be made to prevent large numbers of people reading it.

PRESSURES ON BOOK TRADE

It is still of course possible that some booksellers will stock the book on their shelves; copies, Mr. Tyndall tells me, were sent to all the main bookselling networks, and in view of the large numbers of new books with which these booksellers are circularised, and the consequent time taken for them to be read, it may yet be some months before it is possible for any firm decisions to be made about buying copies of *The Eleventh Hour*. We know, however — and again from *The Eleventh Hour* itself — the pressures that will be applied to prevent this happening. As the author relates when he speaks of the period of his life when he began to investigate what is sometimes called the 'conspiracy theory':-

"To answer these questions for myself, I turned, as always, to study, and began a comprehensive examination of whatever literature I could get on the subject. What was noteworthy from the beginning was that none of this literature was obtainable

A Fascist Who Came in From the Cold

Ray Hill looks like anything but a spy. Burly and balding, with a walrus mustache and a foghorn voice, he stands out in any gathering. An accomplished orator, he could easily whip a crowd of skin-heads into a vicious lynch mob. A street-smart political operative, he fit perfectly in the sordid world of Britain's neo-Nazi underground. Indeed, Hill spent 17 years as a confirmed fascist militant. Finally, though, Hill changed sides. The right-wing activist became a "mole," and for five incredibly dangerous years he funneled inside information on Britain's far right to liberal organizations and the press. Now he has given up his



DAVID HOFFMAN—NUJ

After many years, a change of heart: Hill at a 1982 demonstration

Ray Hill's smear of patriotic groups received many media reviews, despite the fact that it was filled with fabrications. The one shown here was printed in the internationally read *Newsweek* magazine

from the normal sources, such as retail bookshops and public libraries. When one went into these places and asked for the books in question, one received blank looks that might have suggested one was asking for publications printed on another planet! I was only able to get hold of the reading matter I sought by means of contacts I had established among the small patriotic political groups with which I had become involved or acquainted, one of which was the Britons Publishing Company. I soon learned from older hands than myself that all possible efforts had been made in the past to get these books sold through the normal distributive network and stocked by libraries, and that all these efforts had failed. Some strange power of censorship existed through the book trade, even in those quarters where pride was taken in the 'broad-minded' approach of the proprietors

and every conceivable form of filth and obscenity was to be seen regularly stocked on the shelves. In one case I was told of the chief buyer of a medium-sized bookstore chain who, when offered supplies of this literature on a sale-or-return basis, replied that if he took up the offer his firm would be put out of business within less than a year. Put out of business? By whom? For what reason?"

Mr. Tyndall learned of course, in due time, the answers to these latter questions, and he was well aware of them when he wrote *The Eleventh Hour*. Nevertheless, complimentary copies were sent out to booksellers, as stated, because the exercise had to be done — even if only to obtain solid proof of what the book itself said about censorship in Britain and other 'democracies'. We will of course be delighted if some intrepid bookseller proves the thesis wrong. But if this should happen it will certainly not be for want of determined effort by the forces of secret censorship to prevent them.

The significance of these forces and their efforts to suppress *The Eleventh Hour*, is not lost on the writer of the book, for in the foreword he states:-

"This phenomenon of censorship, amounting virtually to attempted suppression, in a society supposed to pride itself on its traditions of 'democracy' and 'freedom', has monumental implications for our whole view of politics. It forces us to put under serious scrutiny everything we have been taught, right from early adolescence, concerning the nature of democracy as a political doctrine and system, and to be prepared to reconsider many of the most basic ideas that have been installed into us concerning British society and other western societies founded, supposedly, on



The Kray brothers (above) and the review of their book in *The Sunday Telegraph* (right). This 'establishment' paper evidently thinks it less dangerous to publicise the Kray's writings than to make known those of the BNP leader

Cruelty and vanity

BRIAN MASTERS

REG & RON KRAY: OUR STORY with Fred Dinenage. Sidgwick, 159pp, £12.95

THE KRAY twins love being famous. Reg coyly admits he is something of a folk hero to the younger cons, and is irritated by people who claim acquaintance with him when he knows for certain they have never met.

More respectable than Tyndall

Contd. on page 18

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from page 3)

isation of violence on TV but we think that it is rather too narrow in its vision. Certainly, some of the violent scenes witnessed nightly at peak viewing hours are of a sick and unwholesome kind liable to have a corrosive effect on impressionable young minds — though the proposition that **all** types of violence should be excluded from TV is an alarming one. Should we, for instance, ban war films from our screens? The pacifist brigade might well support such an idea, though some of them would undoubtedly disagree on the grounds that it is necessary to show how terrible war is in order to discourage it. To our mind, war films — provided they are of the right kind — are essential as a means of instilling patriotic spirit. Likewise, to take the element of violence out of films dealing with crime would be to transport viewers to a world of total unreality. It is all question of proportion.

But the main question that must be asked is: is violence really the chief problem? Little has been said about the nightly diet of obscenity, degeneracy and mind-numbing propaganda that emanates from the gogglebox into millions of homes — propaganda promoting multi-racialism, internationalism, permissiveness, homosexuality, feminism, communism, pacifism and many other evils. It seems that violence alone is the problem in focus among nearly all our critics of television. Is this not something of a red herring? And are we in fact being encouraged in an obsession with the need to curb TV violence precisely in order that our minds may be diverted from other much worse features of the silver-screen?

Who paid Mr. Asquez?

Once again, a storm has arisen over Thames TV's showing of the programme 'Death on the Rock', dealing with the shooting by the SAS of three IRA terrorists in Gibraltar. This time it is over the testimony of bank clerk Kenneth Asquez, which was later admitted by Asquez himself to be a pack of lies. Asquez claimed that he lied in order to get Major Bob Randall, a middle man acting for Thames TV "off my back." Randall had in fact been the man who had approached Asquez to tell the story. Asquez's tale, however, does not ring true. What seems far more likely is that he was paid, just as another false witness Carmen Proetta was paid, to tell lies in the TV programme in order to show the SAS men up in the worst possible light.

Which all leads to the question: if so, who paid them? Who indeed, other than the makers of the programme?

Now Tory MPs are hopping mad and new demands are being made for a full investigation of the goings on at Thames TV and an apology from the Independent Broadcasting Authority for permitting the programme to be shown. But why should there be such outrage? By now, everyone should know that the IBA, as well as the BBC, are not on the side of Britain. They have not been for a long time — if ever, in the IBA's case. Their whole purpose in life is to churn out political and other propaganda designed to serve the nation's enemies. Both should long ago have

been thoroughly purged by government and made into institutions designed to serve the national interest. But government has always shirked this duty, and most probably will continue to shirk it. We can therefore expect many more programmes like 'Death on the Rock' coming into our drawing rooms in the future.

A question of allegiance

Ulster Secretary Tom King, so it is reported, intends to add a new rule to elections in the province aimed at countering the 'bullet-and-ballot' policy of the IRA and its supporters.

Mr. King's scheme is to make it obligatory for every candidate in any elections in Ulster to take an oath swearing to renounce violence. This, so it is presumed, will disqualify Sinn Fein candidates from standing.

Any more fatuous idea it is hard to imagine, although coming from a creature as King the proposition should be no cause for surprise — sometimes the man looks as if he would be hard put, as was once said of US President Ford, to walk and chew gum at the same time.

What would be far more to the point, and far sounder in principle, would be to require every person standing in any elections, whether in Ulster or on the mainland, to take an oath of allegiance to the United Kingdom and the British people. That would winkle out a great deal of the garbage that we presently have in British politics.

Levin on the 'holocaust' again

Our old friend Mr. Bernard Levin, about whom we had something to say in these pages a few months ago, is back again writing about the 'holocaust'. This time it is in an article in *The Times* (August 15th) on the writer T.S. Eliot, who has been accused of — yes, you've guessed it! — 'anti-semitism'.

Mr. Levin, apparently, finds himself in something of a difficult situation. Yes, he says, Eliot was guilty of this crime. But, he also says, he (Levin) genuinely liked some of Eliot's writings. How then can such a likeable writer be an anti-semite? Heading his article 'How Eliot caught the plague' (!!!), Mr. Levin attempts to explain.

What must be understood, says Levin, is that, to quote the writer Maitland, "one of the problems of establishing historical truth was that we forget that things now in the past were once in the future..." Those writings of Eliot's in which the author touched critically upon the Jews were, Mr. Levin reminds us, penned **before** the holocaust had occurred. "Eliot and his like," says Levin, "were free to express what they felt about Jews **with no social disapproval**. And Levin continues:-

"...If you read at all widely in the literature of, say, the period from the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Second, you will find, frequently in the writings of the wisest and gentlest of men, let alone the less so, expressions and attitudes about Jews which would today rule out their authors from decent society. The point is that decent society, in those days, was filled with people who had forgotten what anti-semitism **had** led to, and who could not guess what it **would** lead to."

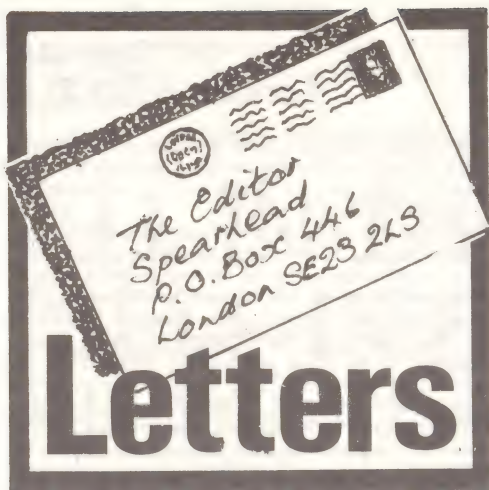
And Levin continued:-

"For Eliot's generation the expression of anti-semitic feelings was **safe**, therefore it was expressed. Now, we have no excuse; we know what it has led to, in the heart of Europe, in the lifetime of men and women not yet middle-aged. Those who strike matches today are playing with fire; yesterday, the world was non-inflammable."

Taken on face value, this is a truly extraordinary declaration. The logic of it is that, supposing for a moment we believe that the legend of the 'holocaust' was true, no-one must ever speak critically of Jews again because that might lead to a further 'holocaust'. If this be the reasoning, that puts people of Jewish race in an extraordinary position of privilege. For the rest of time, they must be exempt from all critical comment because, according to Mr. Levin, such comment is liable to lead to new holocausts. No other group of people, of course, can be allowed to claim such exemption — not even Protestants, who might well say that all criticism of them should be banned because it might lead to a repeat of the Spanish Inquisition. To these we might add members of aristocratic families, who could demand an outlawing of all criticism of aristocrats and aristocracy — on the grounds that it could lead to a restoration of the guillotine for those thus criticised. The list of possibilities is endless, so crazy the path of reasoning on which we are now embarked. But of course I am not aware of the likes of Bernard Levin demanding that all these other groups be thus protected — the protection is only claimed for Jews.

All this, of course, makes utter nonsense — until we realise that what Mr. Levin is doing is simply speaking in code. When he talks of the expression of 'anti-semitic' views being 'safe' for Eliot's generation what he is really saying is that organised Jewry's power of censorship, though far from negligible in Eliot's day, had nowhere near attained the omnipotence that it has attained in ours. This would explain why people could express unfavourable attitudes towards Jews without such attitudes being certain to "rule out their authors from decent society." Mr. Levin is saying, in effect, that Jewry today has the power to determine who is admitted to 'decent society' and who is not. It did not yet quite have that power when Eliot was writing in the 1920s and 1930s, hence the latter's being able to get away with things then that he could never get away with in our time.

This would not be to deny that the forces of censorship which disallow criticism of Jewry are immensely aided by the availability of the 'holocaust' legend. It is a convenient bludgeon with which to hit those Gentiles who might be tempted to break the rules and to do so in a way that is sure to earn pious approval from other Gentiles bearing witness. That is why the 'holocaust' legend must at all costs be sustained. Mr. Levin's particular way of sustaining it, as he demonstrated earlier this year, is to brand everyone who questions the legend as a 'loony'. Don't argue with them. Don't present them with facts. Just call them loonies! Of course, when Mr. Levin was invited by this editor to debate the matter publicly he did not even have the courtesy to reply.



SIR: I think one of the things that disgusts me about the prospect of the yelping pack of internationalists and one-worlders getting the homogenised humanity they so ardently seek is what would happen to music in such a world. Probably the great works of Beethoven, Mozart and Bach would survive in the repertoire of the Tokyo Philharmonic as admired masterpieces of a dead civilisation. And in the West a diminishing minority of musically sophisticated antiquarians would continue to enjoy them. But what would happen to the moving and evocative nationalist music which expressed the deepest soul of a particular people and land: Vaughan Williams for the British, Liszt for the Hungarians, Dvorak for the Czechs, Enesco for the Romanians, Sibelius for the Finns, Tchaikovsky for the Russians? Such music would be incomprehensible to a shallow, soulless and interchangeable humanity — perhaps an object of contempt. In the universe of a television-besotted Joe Sixpack and his wife, popular music will exist in the form of unintelligible lyrics of primitive hatred or lust, accompanied by the unskilled twanging of electric guitars — the feral screams of baboons with strings. Poetry, drama, sculpture — all arts at base stem from the soul of the Folk. If the Queen of the arts perishes in the foul, stinking stew of internationalism, what hope for the others?

PETER H. PEEL (Dr.)
Reseda, California, U.S.A.

SIR: In *Woman's Hour* on September 9th we were enlightened as to what a sari is.

Apparently, this six yards of 'gorgeous' material is more than just "something to put on."

It can be "provocative yet modest," dignified and beautiful, a sign of the wearer's status, coloured for a married woman, white for a widow. It gives the wearer, if Indian, a feeling of well being, and during the struggle for independence (from us) it showed that the wearer supported the fight.

Nowadays, a newcomer to our shores observed, she felt strongly about the position of Asian women in Britain and insisted that the red spot in the middle of the forehead and the wearing of the sari was the visual comment that, though she lived in our

country, she is, and always will be, an Asian woman.

We could remind her that our aim is, and always will be, to send all Asians back to Asia — where indeed they can be much more Asian than they can be here.

R.E. TANDY
Kings Lynn, Norfolk

SIR: I have recently read John Tyndall's book *The Eleventh Hour* and I agree with almost every word. The one major point on which I would differ with the author is where he says that our presently dying political institutions "will inevitably be replaced by institutions rooted in marxism and communism — unless we are prepared to opt for a radical and dynamic alternative, and do so soon."

As I see it, marxism and communism are today in headlong retreat everywhere in the world, and even in Russia itself. Abandoned both by governments and, progressively, by intellectuals, marxism and communism would seem to have no future whatsoever. And here in Britain the Labour Party is facing the brutal truth that either it must jettison its marxist elements or suffer permanent political eclipse. I therefore cannot see how Mr. Tyndall can speak as if marxism and communism have any kind of future.

R.M. COLBY
Frome, Somerset

(EDITOR'S NOTE: I ask the reader to note the words "institutions rooted in marxism and communism." This is not the same thing as political movements which profess marxism and communism openly. Most certainly, some of the tenets of the marxist creed — wholesale socialisation of the economy in particular — stand as universally discredited and have probably now outlived their usefulness to their promoters. This does not mean, however, that the political left itself is finished; what is likely to happen is that the left will simply

re-emerge in new clothes — as indeed it has started to do in Italy, for instance, where it has largely ditched its 'proletarian' image and even entered into alliance with some elements of capitalism (itself not a new development when its history is examined).

Lenin told us that the 'socialist' (by which he meant communist) movement would be required to engage in an infinite series of tactical manoeuvres, to meet changing situations, before it would be universally victorious. That still holds good for communist leaders and activists everywhere.

A theme of *The Eleventh Hour* is that the marxist left, whatever its necessary tactical compromises and U-turns, still retains the crude dynamism that is the product of an ideology that serves to its adherents as a religious faith, to be pursued with fanatical ardour even if necessary unto death. Britain, like other countries, is still filled with people who are prepared to consecrate their lives to this faith and to stop at nothing to promote it. By comparison with this, the world of 'bourgeois' politics has nothing to offer in the way of any creed that will summon forth the same dedicated and crusading zeal. As long as this is the case, marxism will live on as a potent threat, notwithstanding the changes of colouring that it will adopt as it harnesses itself to new times and new political climates.)

SIR: I believe that the BNP should put its full weight behind campaigns on issues of **white social justice**. As a pensioner of 70 years old, I am appalled to see, in our own country, our fellow native citizens freezing to death and starving on the streets of London and other cities. On TV you can see people shivering under cardboard boxes and blankets near Waterloo Station.

M. OWEN
Leigh, Lancs.

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BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

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THE ELEVENTH HOUR (John Tyndall) £15 hard-back; £10 paperback. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this is the book all nationalists have been waiting for. The most comprehensive presentation yet to appear of the case for British Nationalism. 1988, 609pp.
THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £3.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to drag on making into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.
THE ZIONIST FACTOR* (Ivor Benson) £6.50. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stewart) £3.95. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

THE USES OF RELIGION (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 30p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 30p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stewart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashion that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £2.00. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

PEACE STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOLS: PROPAGANDA FOR DEFENCELESSNESS (John Marks) £2.95. An important book on a major current educational scandal: the indoctrination of schoolchildren by pacifist and unilateralist 'educationalists'. This topical and factual study makes it plain that we are not simply confronted with odd teachers here and there abusing their positions but with a whole network of organisations and institutions, some publicly funded, co-ordinating their attack on young people's minds. 1984, 63pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations.* 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 66pp.

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THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

F.D.R. — THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN (Hamilton Fish) £5.00. An exposure of President Roosevelt's war guilt and trickery by a former associate. 1976, 255pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little-known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00. A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £3.25. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p. A scholarly exposure of these cynical travesties of justice. 1978, 68pp.

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CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

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THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £3.25. Developments in Africa, particularly 'Zimbabwe', since 1960, set against a background of the forces at work in the world as a whole. 2nd ed. 1984, 112pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY (John Boyd) 75p. An exposure of the catastrophic economic and industrial effects of Britain's membership of the EEC. 1987, 16pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

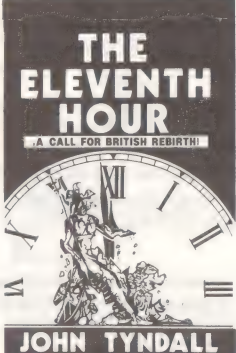
THE ELITE (Barbara Cole) £8.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism; Blasting the Historical Blackout; and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, with 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK. £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £7.60. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.



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A CALL FOR BRITISH REBIRTH
JOHN TYNDALL

NOW AVAILABLE AT LAST
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OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL

FROM B.N.P. HEADQUARTERS (Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS)

BNP Statement of Policy

An up-to-date *resume* of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 23p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 43p post-free.

BNP leaflets

Fed up with the party politicians? Reprint of a popular old nationalist leaflet brought up to date. Deals with British National Party policies on the main national issues.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how millions of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

This is OUR country. Leaflet questioning people on their views on race riots and multi-racialism and telling them that if they answer affirmatively their place is with the British National Party. Features vivid picture of riot area in flames.

If only we were black... Reprint, updated, of a previous BNP leaflet, drawing attention to the special favours and facilities granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Can you spot a red teacher? Updated reprint of an old nationalist leaflet aimed especially at school students and giving advice on how to combat left-wing brainwashing in the classroom.

The great Tory con-trick. Leaflet exposing the way the Tories are currently trying to woo the people with patriotic slogans, while their policies underneath are aimed at the destruction of Britain.

What's the difference? Leaflet spotlighting the similarities between the policies of the Westminster parties over major issues, and the fact that only the BNP offers a real alternative.

Unite with your friends or perish! Leaflet appealing to loyalist Ulster people to join forces with their supporters on the mainland. Lists BNP policies for Northern Ireland.

These leaflets cost £6.00 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.35 for 1,000 and £2.75 for 2,000.

BNP posters

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Up-date of poster first produced in 1986 showing how the state is trying to gag those who oppose the alien invasion of Britain.

Support White South Africa. This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

These posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Each contains the BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Prices: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of each poster weighing 10g.

BNP Stickers

With slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: Outlaw homosexuality!

Stickers are self-adhesive, measuring 3.5in x 2.5in.

Each contains BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Price: £2 per 100 plus 24p p&p.

BNP badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. Price: £1.25 post-free.

BNP key rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP cloth logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Suitable for sewing onto anorak, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Recordings

Rally '87. Three-hour video-recording of BNP London rally, October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Price: £18.00 plus 64p p&p.

Rally '82: Sound recording of BNP rally in London; October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

PLEASE NOTE: The cassette recording 'Voices of Nationalism', issued by BNP Recordings, has been withdrawn from distribution. Plans are being made to reproduce one side of the recording, John Tyndall's talk on 'The coming British Revolution' on a new cassette in due course.

BNP video

RALLY '87



**Video-recording of the
British National Party rally
in London, October 31st
1987**

Hear:-

RONALD RICKCORD
IAN SLOAN
GUS McLEOD
Dr. PETER PEEL
RICHARD EDMONDS
STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT
DAVID BRUCE
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

Tyndall Speaks I: Two studio talks:-
Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).
Side 2: Talk on 'Britain's economic crisis' (recorded in 1981).

Tyndall Speaks II: Two studio talks:-
Side 1: Talk on 'The case for Nationalism' (the internationalist argument demolished).
Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th Century' (analysis of World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III: Two studio talks:-
Side 1: Talk on 'Why we must repatriate'
Side 2: Talk on 'Foundations of the national community' (Discourse on racial nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Tyndall Speaks IV: Two studio talks:-
Side 1: Talk on 'The way to full employment'.
Side 2: Talk on 'The racial time-bomb (A thorough demolition of the multi-racialist point of view and a warning of the dire consequences facing Britain if the multi-racial experiment is not ended).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 24p p&p.

FROM NORWICH BRANCH B.N.P. (Orders with cash to A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP self-adhesive stickers, beer mats, ball pens & other items

BNP stickers with slogans:-

(1) **Hang convicted terrorist murderers;** (2) **Boycott the boycott: buy South African;** (3) **Put Britons first: end positive discrimination for aliens;** (4) **Stop the riots — peace through repatriation;** (5) **Smash the IRA — Keep Ulster British;** (6) **Join us now! Make Britain a riot-free zone;** (7) **Our country — love it or lose it!** (8) **Every vote counts — Vote British National Party.** Stickers are all self-adhesive, with party logo, name and address.

Prices: £3.50 for 250; £6.50 for 500; £12.50 for 1,000. 3-colour round stickers with BNP logo in red, white and blue (self-adhesive):-

Prices: 1.25in diameter £4.25 for 500; 2.5in diameter £6.25 for 500.

Spearhead stickers: 2in-square stickers advertising *Spearhead* magazine: £1.18 per 100 or £5 for roll of 500.

BNP beer mats with large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials. *Samples for £1 or packs: £5/£10/£20 inc. p&p.* BNP branch fund cards. *Sample card for 26p in stamps. 10 cards for £1.50 inc. p&p.*

BNP notepads with party logo printed in red, white and blue on each sheet. *1 notepad: £1 plus 24p p&p; 4 notepads: £4 plus 85p p&p.*

BNP ball pens (mixed) all stamped with party name: 25 for £5.

BNP pencils (mixed) all stamped with party name: 30 for £5.

FROM LIVERPOOL BRANCH B.N.P.

(Orders with cash to: PO Box 116,
Liverpool LS9 1SH)

More BNP ball pens

Ball pens bearing the slogan: 'British National Party — for race and nation'. *Sample for 13p post-free.*

* * *

Candour

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription: £5 per year.* Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

Behind the News

Highly informative newsletter, edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherston, Ontario N0C 1E0, Canada. South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a must for your reading table.

The Thunderbolt

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. *Sample copy for £1.* Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Ga. 30061, U.S.A.

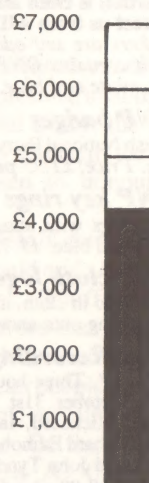
BUILDING FUND: £2,771 NEEDED!

The sum raised in contributions to the BNP Headquarters Fund since the last issue went to press is £245. This is not as good an effort as has been made in some previous months, the holiday season perhaps having something to do with the modest amount of money coming in: We hope very much that in the coming month our supporters will help us to do a lot better.

This leaves £2,771.00 still to be raised.

We hope that in the next month all supporters will dig deep into their pockets and do their very best to raise more. We have set ourselves the target of acquiring our HQ building sometime this year. If all pull their financial weight, this CAN be done!

All contributions should be marked 'Headquarters Fund' and sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.



THE WORLD CONQUERERS by Louis Marschalko

At last available again in Britain. An amazing book which, once read, will never be forgotten — you'll go back to it time and again. The story of General Patton, Admiral Forrestal, General Vlassov and so many more.

Price of £5 includes p&p. Order from: Steven Books, 10 Lincoln Way, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 1TE.

Yorkshire revival

The British National Party in Yorkshire, after experiencing a minor slump in late 1987 and early 1988, continues in its spectacular

BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 37p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £4.42 (British Isles) or £6.00 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.00	+ 52p post
25 copies	£4.50	+ £1.70 post
50 copies	£8.00	+ £2.10 post
100 copies	£14.00	+ £2.80 post
150 copies	£20.00	+ £3.00 post
200 copies	£25.00	+ £3.45 post
300 copies	£35.00	+ £4.00 post
400 copies	£44.00	+ £5.00 post
500 copies	£53.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£103.00) by Roadline

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recovery. While the Leeds unit — the main fulcrum of the region — has had a welcome revival of activity and support, new stirrings are being seen in other areas too. A new unit has recently been set up in **Huddersfield**, centre of much nationalist activity in the early 1970s, and this unit will work closely with the already established **Halifax** unit nearby, where there has also been an increase of output.

Meanwhile, the **Wakefield** unit, barely active for the past year or so, has recently shown a big upsurge of activity. The Wakefield group is now out to campaign with a vengeance in this red town with typical nationalist dynamism of a kind not seen before in the area. The town has already been heavily stickered with the new-style mini-blitzers 'White, British and proud of it with the BNP' — causing consternation amongst the left from Trotskyite to Labour. The town's shops have already been leafleted and the first new supporters are already coming in.

The first of many monthly group meetings was held in September, and also held during the month was a 'Day of Action' in which *British Nationalist* and *Spearhead* were sold in the town centre, challenging the reds on their pitches for the first time.

FOOTBALL NEWS

A 3½-hour football spectacular was held last month. Six five-a-side teams from Essex, East London and Camden units of the BNP, together with a guest team from the Glenbryn Social Club of Belfast, took part. The invitation to the Belfast team was issued during the BNP trip to Northern Ireland in July, and the hosts were very happy to have them play.

A refreshment stall was run by local wives and girlfriends.

After a keenly-fought tournament, the eventual winners were a team from Debden BNP. The trophy was presented by National Organiser David Bruce, to be engraved and represented at the annual party rally in October.

All teams brought their own spectators, with more support coming from local residents gathering to watch the football. The captain of the Debden team, Steve Turnell, praised his team for their competitive spirit and thanked the other teams for a good day. Now established with plenty of support, we would like to issue a challenge to other regions to attempt to beat us. Steve 'Nobby' Turnell is confident that no team can take the magnificent trophy from Debden.

Come on Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Tyneside, Glasgow, Birmingham and Leicester — are you going to turn down this challenge?!!

REPORT FROM MARK WILSON

'DEMOCRACY' SHOWS ITS TRUE COLOURS

(Contd. from page 13)

the same principles. What the phenomenon does is expose as a total fraud a set of institutions and beliefs that most of us have been taught to regard as sacred — even to the point of being prepared to fight major wars in defence of them! At the same time it opens up the question of the credibility that can be attached to the guardians and advocates of that system concerning any matter of importance to our lives, to the world and to history. When a set of beliefs can be seen, by the evidence of one's own eyes, to be founded on sheer lies and humbug, every aspect of those beliefs loses the automatic moral authority we have been accustomed to accord to it, and we are obliged to rethink our whole philosophy and attitude towards a vast range of political questions...

And that just about sums it all up! *The Eleventh Hour* is in fact a devastating indictment of democracy and liberalism and the whole structure of phoney values on which they are based. Throughout its more than 600 pages there are ample arguments to enforce this job of demolition. But no such argument speaks louder than the manner in which, since the book's publication, the democratic and liberal establishment has combined and conspired to hide its existence from the British public.



Five-a-side competition: a shot of the participants

CAMDEN BRANCH
David Bruce speaks to a meeting of the branch in August



RECENT MEETINGS

HACKNEY & TOWER HAMLETS BRANCH
John Tyndall addresses branch meeting last month



SUPPORT FUND

Although the production costs of our magazine have been considerably reduced by the acquisition of typesetting equipment, these are still greater than our income from sales and subscriptions. We therefore still rely very much on donations to our regular support fund.

Please send all contributions to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

BRITAIN TODAY

A Punch and Judy show where wax dolls rave
And shadow-box; a phoney, fatuous feud;
Warm liberal talk whilst tyrants dig our grave;
A conjurer's trick to hoax the multitude!
A steel and plastic Babel built on slime;
A pyramid upon its apex stood;
A ladder which the worst and vilest climb;
A gash which draws the virus to the blood!
A lake, once clear, by scum and effluent
crowned,
Where misfits lurk like starved pirana shoals;
A reeking sea where heroism drowned,
And mannish mermaids flaunt their twisted
souls!
A servile priesthood, posturing Royalty;
A new Titanic hired by Anarchy!

RONALD PARR

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the local addresses of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON
BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON
PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH LONDON
PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

WEST KENT
PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT
73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

LOUGHTON
PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 3BU

SUFFOLK
2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK
9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

SOUTH WALES
PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

BIRMINGHAM
PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

EAST MIDLANDS
PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

LIVERPOOL
PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

WIRRAL
PO Box 17, Birkenhead L41 3SF

MANCHESTER & SALFORD
PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

WEST YORKSHIRE
PO Box BR 10, Bramley, Leeds 13

SOUTH YORKSHIRE
PO Box 73, Doncaster DN4 6BS

CLEVELAND
PO Box 67, Middlesbrough TS1 4YY

TYNE & WEAR
PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND
PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Luton, Cambridge, Brierley Hill (West Midlands), Burton-on-Trent, Nottingham, North Nottinghamshire, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Halifax, Wakefield, Sheffield, Darlington, Sunderland and Cumbria. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

SQUABBLING OVER CORPSES

ALVIN DODD takes a look at the first conference of the newly-formed SLDP

NOTHING better demonstrates the confusion and poverty of contemporary British politics than the fact that, should voters become tired of the ancient and well-tried Tory/Labour merrygoround, their first alternative option is represented by the recently-formed 'Social and Liberal Democratic Party', born of the stormy and rancorous marriage of the old Liberals and the larger part of the not-so-old Social Democrats.

Something of the likely calibre of this new formation was demonstrated early on when the then leaders of the two parties to the marriage, David Steel and Robert McLennan, got into a huddle to produce a programme for the merged party to take to the electorate. Their followers did not like the programme and the two, like errant schoolboys who have made a hash of their homework, were forced to go away and produce another one, substantially changed. From this we saw that one of the features of the new party was going to be that the tail would certainly be wagging the dog.

CONFERENCE CAPERS

Then there came, last month, the new party's first conference, at Blackpool. This affair could not have been reassuring to those among the British public who look for a firm and decisive alternative to Thatcher and Kinnock.

Dominating the conference was an orgy of weeping and wailing over the question of the party title. Obviously, such a mouthful of a name as the 'Social and Liberal Democrats' was wholly unsuitable for fighting elections — particularly as the Owenite 'Social Democrats' are pretty certain to be in competition. How to avoid the confusion? Well, said some, the best policy is to shorten the name, for electoral purposes, to just 'Democrats'. But a great many were not

happy about that. It would mean dropping the name 'Liberal'. As former members of the Liberal Party made up the larger part of the membership of the new party, this seemed a sacrilegious thing to do! "I have worn the Liberal label proudly for all these years," said many a speaker in the debate, "so why should I now be obliged to discard it?"

The consensus among these speakers was that the term 'Liberal Democrat' should be adopted. But that did not please those who had joined the merger from the SDP side, smacking as it did much too much of a Liberal take-over of the SDP rather than a true amalgamation.

Eventually, by a majority vote, 'Democrat' was the name chosen — this being justified by its supporters also as a proud word which had noble connotations and traditions. It is not likely, however, that the term will be universally accepted. As a typical piece of fudge, it was agreed that local party associations should be given latitude to interpret the party's name in a manner they thought suitable for their areas. Thus in some areas it will be 'Democrats', in others 'Liberal Democrats' and yet others perhaps something else!

OUT OF STEP

Following the debates on this and other issues at the conference, one is struck by the thought of how totally out of step the adherents of this new party are with the true needs of Britain today — and indeed with the innermost yearnings of that large portion of the electorate that is discontented with the old politics and wants a change. While joining in the clamour against these old politics, the Democrats/Liberal Democrats (or whatever you want to call them) have in fact taken all the worst ingredients of the old politics and incorporated them into their programme, philosophy and *modus operandi*. To begin

with, it is utterly out of step with reality and history to talk of the terms 'Liberal' and 'Democrat' as if they were something to be proud of. In fact, liberalism and democracy are the very things that have done the most to destroy this country. If the country is to recover, we want less of these things rather than more.

Likewise, the country's true need today is not for people who resolve their differences by compromise; its need is for a political movement that is firm in its conception of what is right, and is prepared to fight for what is right.

Not least, the need of the country is for firm and strong leadership. The people are not impressed with party bosses who allow themselves to be blown hither and thither by the winds of the arguments of their rank and file; the country needs leaders who are prepared to get up and tell the rank and file the course to be followed and then, by the force of their personalities, persuade those rank and file to fall in and march behind.

One of the factors in the large public support enjoyed by Mrs. Thatcher is that she is — albeit quite wrongly — perceived as a strong leader who commands rather than begs her followers to go with her. What is in fact needed is an order of leadership far stronger, not weaker, than that given by Mrs. Thatcher. This clearly is not going to come from the so-called 'Democrats', if Blackpool is any guide.

**PADDY
ASHDOWN**
The SLDP
boss leads a
party
divided
against
itself



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